THE TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1842.

☞ Advertisers will please hand in their advertisements for Monday's paper, before 9 o'clock this evening.

☞ For a notice of Prof. Bush's Lecture, a variety of items and an article on Association, see First Page.

☞ For two Letters on the Springfield Armory see Last Page.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON Wednesday Evening, April 27.

I think there is just about an even chance that the wise, proper, and most equitable amendment to the Apportionment Bill now pending in the House will be adopted. If so, then each State must be divided by its Legislature into just so many Districts as it is entitled to choose Members of the House, each to elect one Member. It will then be no longer possible to enact such political iniquities as that by which one-half of Alabama was last year summarily deprived of its representation to subserve a party purpose. Under this amendment, each Representative will owe his election to and be held responsible by an immediate constituency, and not be virtually appointed by a caucus of a hundred or two of office-holders and expectants at the seat of Government as those of New-Hampshire, Georgia, Alabama, and Missouri now are; as those of other States probably will be. For, since the General Ticket System undoubtedly increases the influence of the leading politicians of the majority in any State, why may it not be adopted by Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky, &c. as well as by those already acting upon it? The tendency to this is irresistible, and yet the general result would be decidedly baneful.

Yet, although this amendment was suggested by a Van Buren Member (Mr. J. Campbell of S. C.) the indications to-day are that it will be opposed by the almost unanimous vote of the Loco-Foco party, which will nearly ensure its defeat. Do you ask *why* is this, since the principle is so truly republican, and will operate with perfect impartiality? I answer, Why does that party oppose every measure founded in justice and conducive to the public welfare? The answer to either question will solve the other problem.

A few 'State Rights' men oppose the amendments, alleging Constitutional scruples. Mr. SUMMERS of Va. replied to these to-day, showing that not only the express words of the Constitution but the contemporaneous exposition of Mr. Madison was decisive in favor of the power. Ought not this to be conclusive?

It is probable that this question will be debated two or three days longer, and that the bill will not be got out of Committee this week. But for this it would have been.

There is now a fair prospect for a good Tariff. Mr. FORWARD from the Treasury Department and Mr. SIMMONS in the Senate are daily expected to submit Tariff bills.

A word to travelers. Though all this region of shinplasters, they have become essentially nice all at once as to the character of the money they will take. At the Philadelphia Steamboat Office for the South, they will take no New-England money, no New-York except City; no Pennsylvania or Maryland, even, except Philadelphia and Baltimore. I saw the agent refuse Northampton, Pa.—a perfectly sound specie-paying Bank of that State, some fifty miles off. I don't object to reasonable hoggishness, but this is paltry. They will not put your baggage in the crate till you have paid your passage and exhibit a ticket—afraid, probably, that you will run off and leave it.

So in Baltimore. The Railroad Office will take no money that I could hear of but Baltimore City—certainly not Maryland country notes redeemed in specie. It will take West Virginia at *ten per cent. discount*, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad notes at *fifty per cent*. This, considering that the charge is only $2 50 for riding forty miles, is quite too modest, especially as you ride over a part of that very B. & O. Road.

It is clear and chill here to-night, and the high wind of the day has fallen. I apprehend some injury to the fruit, as most of the trees are in blossom. G.

Rhode Island.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, April 28, 1842.

You have seen that the resolutions calling another Convention to form a Constitution were postponed in the General Assembly. The time of the present Legislature expiring in a week, and the new Legislature, already elected, being about to meet, it was not deemed proper, at the special session, to legislate upon so important a matter as a change of the fundamental law of the State. The General Assembly of the Freeholders are ready to make any change in the Constitution of the State which public sentiment may demand, but it must be done legally, and not by violence—it must be done deliberately and not hurried through in a moment of excitement.

Since the adjournment of the General Assembly nothing of importance has occurred. The Governor held a consultation, at the Mansion House, this morning, with such members of the Board of Councillors as were in the City, and the Major General. He will recall the arms of the State loaned to those military companies which are disaffected towards the Government, and will refuse their commissions to the officers elected of this character.

The State Committee of the Suffrage party have written to the chartered companies, urging their attendance at their organization next Tuesday.—But three of the Companies will be likely to respond, and of these, one numbers but 25 men, and another is almost wholly undisciplined. There are numerous volunteer companies, however, which have been furnished for this express purpose in this City, and in the large manufacturing villages of Pawtucket and Woonsocket. Whether they will appear in arms, and what will be the consequences if they do, I will not venture to predict.

CANONICUS.

☞ We have been requested to put the following queries to a certain Loco-Foco Alderman of one of the upper Wards:—Why have his sympathies been particularly directed on two occasions in favor of a tenant in James-street, Fourth Ward between Chatham and Madison-streets, whose taxes have not been fully paid? Does he know a certain voters of the Loco-Foco ticket being *colonized* at the last election, at the place above referred to? Does he know that one individual hailing from said place, admitted, *under oath*, that he had gone there only for the purpose of voting? Does he know that two others, admitted under oath that they had been residents at the place alluded to, only since the day previous to the election and one, that he had been there only a *few* days, and that they *all* took the constitutional oath, that they were *bona fide* residents, there and voted?—Does he know that they all voted the Loco-Foco ticket? Does he know that there were other places not far from the above location, where his friends turned out unusually strong at the last election?

Some other queries may be put to said City Dignitary, when he has answered the foregoing.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Thursday evening, April 28.

In the House this morning, Mr. STANLY, from the Select Committee on Public Expenditures, submitted the long-looked-for REPORT OF MR. POINDEXTER from the Commission to inquire into the management of the New-York Custom House,—which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A motion to print 20,000 copies lies over to to-morrow.

There is some mystery or finesse about the presentation of this Report, and I am not sure I have got the right hold of it, but I understand it as follows: Poindexter was appointed by the President, and made his Report to him, retaining a copy for himself. The President thence regards it as the property of the Executive, and has not chosen as yet to communicate it to the House, or otherwise make it public. Whether Mr. P. is satisfied with this, does not directly appear; but it *does* appear that a warrant was last night served on him by the Committee on Public Expenditures, requiring him to produce the document. He complied ('nothing loth,' I think,) and the committee took possession of the Report, which has to-day been submitted to the House. Mr. Poindexter last evening informed the President of the *necessity* imposed on him.

I believe the nomination to-day submitted to the Senate was that of ELISHA M. HUNTINGTON, now Commissioner of the General Land Office, to be a Judge of the U. S. Court for the District of Indiana, vice Hon. Jesse Z. Holman, deceased. Mr. H. was formerly a Judge of the State Courts, and an active 'Harrison' Member of the Harrisburg Convention.

Among the appointments is that of Hon. GEORGE W. LAY, formerly Member of Congress and since of the Legislature of New-York from Genesee Co., to be Charge de Affaires to Sweden. He has ever been a thorough Whig. G.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

In the HOUSE, this morning, Mr. EVERETT of Vt. moved that the Apportionment Bill be taken out of Committee on Saturday, and, the votes on the several amendments being taken in order, that the bill be reported to the House for its action.—The whole host of Loco-Focoism instantly arrayed itself in opposition, and first tried a call of the House, but that was not carried. A motion was now made to lay Mr. Everett's proposition on the table, and this prevailed, every Loco-Foco voting for it and now and then a Whig, while a great many were absent. So the debate is to be continued indefinitely, and probably the Legislatures of several States put to serious inconvenience as well as the public business here postponed in proportion. I make no complaint of this, but I wish those who complain of Congress for doing nothing would just take pains to see *who they are* who prevent any thing being done.

In the SENATE, after some morning business, Mr. ALLEN of Ohio—a distant imitator of Benton moved the consideration of certain resolutions proposed by him backing the Free Suffrage party of Rhode Island. On this motion the Yeas and Nays were asked and ordered, when it was *rejected*, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, *Archer*, Benton, Buchanan, McRoberts, Sevier, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright—9.

NAYS—Messrs. *Bagby*, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, *Calhoun*, Choate, Crittenden, Conrad, Clayton, *Cuthbert*, Evans, *Fulton*, Graham, Huntington, *King*, *Mangum*, Merrick, Morehead, Phelps, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Ind., Southard, *Sturgeon*, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—28.

So the Senate refused to entertain the question. Previous to the vote, it was intimated that a Message from the President on this subject would soon be expected.

The General Appropriation bill was then taken up; and Mr. KING of Ala. moved that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the Finance Committee, striking out that provision of the House which stipulates that the Printing of the Executive Departments be advertised and given by contract to the lowest bidder. Mr. EVANS opposed this motion, considering the proposition struck out a useless and vexatious one. Mr. WOODBURY, being appealed to, stated that the former experiment on this provision had worked well, and effected a saving of 20 per cent. on the price of printing—Mr. EVANS rejoined, hoping that a different mode of Printing would soon be resorted to. Mr. MANGUM warmly but briefly advocated the provision of the House. The Senate resolved to retain the contract provision: Ayes—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Evans, Miller, Merrick, Phelps, Preston, Rives, Tallmadge—9. Noes 28.

So this righteous provision was upheld.

A second proviso in the bill from the House, prohibiting the employment of extra Clerks, &c. in the Departments, was, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, stricken out by a decisive vote.

Several minor amendments of the Committee were likewise agreed to. One in relation to the Territorial Expenses of Wiskonsan brought out some curious explanations from Mr. EVANS. It seems that there annually comes in from the Territories an estimate of $3,000 or so for '*Furniture*' for the Public Buildings therein; but when the receipts come in, it is found that little or nothing has been actually expended for Furniture—unless *furnishing* the Territorial Legislature with tobacco and other pleasantries be so considered. The Furniture was stricken out *nem. con.* The question being now on adding $1,887 to the $20,000 for the Territorial expenses of Wiskonsan, Mr. MANGUM moved that it be stricken out altogether, and let it come up in a separate bill and be scrutinized. Mr. SEVIER thought it would be best to let the Territory pay its own expenditures. Mr. EVANS showed that the act organizing that Territory provided that Congress should pay these charges. Mr. CALHOUN vehemently protested against this arrangement. If we are to raise this money and the Territory to appropriate and spend it, what wonder that there is extravagance and waste? Mr. EVANS concurred heartily in this suggestion. He contended that the simple corrective was to have the Treasury Department here audit the accounts, and refuse all items which are not directly warranted by law. Mr. WOODBURY insisted that this could only be done under more specific legislation. Mr. HUNTINGTON hoped that the amendment increasing the appropriation would not prevail. It was accordingly rejected.

An amendment of the Committee raising the item for the Judicial service of the United States from $375,000 to $475,000 (as originally reported to the House) came up. Mr. CRITTENDEN opposed it. Mr. EVANS explained the necessity of the case. Mr. SEVIER stated that the District Court in Arkansas was sitting all the time on cases in Bankruptcy, and the Marshal, District Attorney, and Clerk charging $5 each per day for the whole time since the law passed. So it was elsewhere. Mr. CRITTENDEN considered this unnecessary.—Mr. EVANS stated that the District Attorneys are required to examine every application in Bankruptcy to see that the Bankrupt is not a debtor of the United States, and he is to take care of the public interests accordingly. Mr. KING of Ala., insisted that there should be a specification of $100,000 for "expenses under the Bankrupt law." Mr. EVANS explained that half of the expenses in this Department were for jurors. Mr. WOODBURY stated that the judicial appropriation of 1840 was but $900,000; that of 1841, $325,000: and now $375,000 is asked and 100,000 extra for the Bankrupt Law. He concurred heartily with the late Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) that the expenditures in this Department ought to be reduced. And here we are going to increase them.

Mr. CRITTENDEN insisted that the Judicial Officers of the Government have *no right* to charge $5 per day for services under the Bankrupt Law. Why? Simply because there is *no law* giving them any such pay. Why are we to add this $100,000? Because *the Marshals* have estimated it—the men who are to disburse the money! Appropriate on these grounds, and you will always have an empty Treasury. I insist that the Marshals, District Attorneys and Clerks of your Courts will receive an abundant addition to their emoluments from the business naturally arising under this law. I would not give them a dollar more from the Treasury.

The amendment increasing the appropriation was *rejected* without division.

Another amendment proposing to strike out the clause of the House bill which limits the expenditures of the Marshal, District Attorney and Clerk of the U. S. Courts in New-York for assistance, clerk-hire, &c. to $3,000 each per annum, next came up., and was explained by Mr. EVANS. Mr. KING objected. There would be anabundance of proper men to take these offices if the incumbents should resign, as Mr. EVANS apprehended. Mr. BUCHANAN contended that the provision here proposed to be struck out was a necessary and proper one. The present practice of leaving Judges to audit the accounts of Marshals, &c. was a very bad one, and the clause proposed to be struck out very justly remedied it, by providing that the Treasury should alone audit them. He had known cases in which the Treasury had refused to allow accounts so audited by Judges; whereupon the Marshal had paid himself; the U. States sued him, the case came before the Judge; and he decided in favor of the Marshal as at first, so that at last the Auditors have been induced to allow accounts which they believed unjust, in order to avoid fruitless trouble and expense.

Mr. EVANS reminded gentlemen that this was a question of how much we should take from the fair earnings of a public officer and put into the Treasury. It is but very recently that this spirit of economy has broken out in its present quarter: up to the term of the present incumbent, District Attorneys at New-York have been allowed to make $50,000 to $100,000 per annum; so that an Attorney General of the United States has resigned that exalted station and taken this minor office in order to receive its emoluments. To all this gentlemen made no objection. But now he is out of office and another in, and you cut him down to $6,000 per annum for most arduous services requiring the highest legal talents. This is submitted to, and now you come again and ask him to deduct $2,000 from his earnings to pay for needed Clerk-hire. Is this just?

Mr. BATES of Mass. took a similar view of the subject, stating that the District Clerk in New-York is obliged to employ nine assistants. How can he pay these out of $3,000 per annum?

Mr. WRIGHT contended that this amendment in its present shape, striking out certain officers in New-York, was certainly objectionable. It should be so amended as to render it of uniform operation. He understood that in New-York the Court has allowed a *Deputy* District Attorney a salary of $3,000 in addition to the $6,000 to the District Attorney and $8,000 for office expenses. So in regard to Clerk: formerly the same individual was in fact Clerk of the Circuit and of the District Court in New-York: but since the Retrenchment proviso of 1841, there have been *two* Clerks, each receiving $4,500 salary and $3,000 expenses—so we have probably gained a loss by this Retrenchment. Mr. W. imputed no blame to any man—certainly not to the Judge of that District—but he did believe it perfectly easy to procure a suitable Clerk for *both* offices for $4,500, which is $1,500 more than the salary of the Mayor of the city, and $500 more than that of Governor of the State. I must say, said Mr. W., that I would rather discharge the duties of Clerk than of Mayor. Still, I would have this office amply, liberally paid.

Let me correct one error of a Senator. Mr. Butler *did not* resign the post of Attorney General to take that of District Attorney. He had left the former to return to his private practice, when the defalcation of Mr. Price occurred. At that time I for one (said Mr. W.) urged that getleman to accept the vacated post. There was a general distrust created; and I wanted a man in that post, in whom I had just such confidence as I had in Mr. BUTLER.

I doubt (said Mr. W.) the policy of the plan here proposed of reducing compensation. I would rather reduce the fees. So with the charges unde the Bankrupt Law. We ought to pass a law fixing and limiting these charges; if not, we shall have all manner of irregular charges.

Mr. EVANS heartily concurred with the Senator from New-York that this whole proceeding is wrong in principle. We are farming out an office for revenue—we are selling a District Attorneyship to Mr. Hoffman for some $20,000 per annum.—The Constitution prescribes that all taxes shall be uniform; yet here you are taxing Mr. Hoffman or certain suitors in New-York some $20,000 to fill the Treasury. By what right do we this? Your proviso is a direct bounty for neglecting the duties of a public office—you make it almost *necessary* that the officer should neglect a part of the business you entrust to him, or impoverish himself in a thankless and unpaid discharge of his duties.

The Senator from New-York says the same individual has been Clerk of both Courts in New-York. So he was—but how? We passed a law requiring a Clerk for each Court; and the Judge appointed the Clerk of one Court for the other *pro tem.*, expressly stating that he did so until he could find another fit person to fill the post. He soon did so, and then the old Clerk resigned both Clerkships. But my objection to the Senator's proposition is that it proposes to repeal a law of the land in a clause of an Appropriation bill.

Mr. WOODBURY stated that he had a memorial from merchants and others in New-York complaining of the exorbitant charges of these Clerks and sub-Clerks, and asking a regulation. All that is now proposed is to carry faithfully into effect the intent of the law of last session. As to the responsibility of these Clerkships, growing out of the large amount of money in his hands, there is no reason that they shall be paid more for that.—They have only to deposite the money *where it ought to be deposited*—in the Bank of New-York, of America or of Commerce—[What a beautiful sub-Treasury man!] and he will need no extra compensation—the Bank will become his security.

Mr. BUCHANAN made a speech in favor of Retrenchment—long and flat as the Erie Canal. Its principal new idea was that money is now worth twice as much as it was a few years ago, and salaries could therefore be reduced without hardship.

Mr. MANGUM stated that when he voted last year to limit these officers, he never dreamed that the District Attorney was to be allowed a Deputy who was to be paid a separate salary. He argued that it was of little consequence whether this provision were retained or struck out, as another clause of this bill reduced the fees of these offices very essentially. This clause would reduce the fees to a reasonable and proper standard.

The amendment was agreed to in Committee—20 to 18. (It will be tried again in Senate.)

The next amendment, striking out the proviso that there shall not be separate Clerks of the Circuit and District Courts, also prevailed. Another amendment striking out a restriction of Judicial Printing, also prevailed.

The Senate now (4 o'clock) went into consideration of Executive business, and very soon adjourned. G.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 28.

In the HOUSE, Mr. EVERETT offered a resolution to terminate debate in Committee of the Whole on the Union to-morrow (Friday) at twelve o'clock. Mr. ADAMS expressed his opinion against circumscribing debate when so important an amendment was pending, and in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. McCLELLAN of N. Y. moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion was agreed to: Ayes 70, Noes 55.

On motion of Mr. CUSHING, by Ayes 91, Noes 69, ten thousand extra copies of the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs (Mr. Cushing's) relative to the colonial trade were ordered to be printed.

Mr. CARY offered a resolution providing that the House, on and after the 2d May prox., take a recess from 2 to half past 3 o'clock P. M. Objection being made, Mr. C moved a suspension of the rules for its reception; which motion failed: Yeas 90, Nays 38—two-thirds not voting therefor.

[Hon. ANDERSON MITCHELL, Representative elect from North Carolina, vice LEWIS WILLIAMS, deceased, was yesterday qualified and took his seat.

Mr. WELLER presented resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Ashtabula County, Ohio, condemnatory of the course of Mr. GIDDINGS.]

The Apportionment Bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole on the Union, the question immediately pending being on the amendment of Mr. COLQUITT to exempt the State of Georgia from the operation of the General District System, as proposed by the amendment from the Committee on Elections.

Mr. KENNEDY of Ia., concluded his remarks in opposition to the District System.

Mr. BARNARD ably advocated the amendment, contending that the Constitution gave full power as to regulating the time, place and manner of holding elections to the States first, and power to the General Governwent of revision and correction of State legislation when necessary, that the necessity now existed, and the District System should be adopted for the correct and perfect expression of the popular will, &c. &c.

Messrs. PAYNE and CLIFFORD opposed the amendment on the grounds of constitutionality and expediency.

The House then adjourned. ARGUS.

LAWYER'S DIARY......April 30.

SUPERIOR COURT.—27, 123, 144.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, April 29.

CIVIL COURTS.—In the U. S. CIRCUIT COURT the action brought at the suit of the United States against William M. Price to recover a large sum of money which had been paid to him while District Attorney, but for which he had not accounted, was concluded to-day. The claim of the Government, proved or admitted, is, with interest, $98,162 83. As an offset to this Mr. Price has produced a bill of particulars for fees, a lot of books left by him in the office and various items, amounting to $102,601. The principal charges are two—one of them $41,000 asserted to be due to him as a retaining fee on extended bonds in 1837; and the other, $10,000 charged as commissions on transactions with the deposit banks for the government in 1836 and 1837. In 1837 Mr. P. was permitted to extend the time for paying 5618 bonds. He proceeded to take new bonds, requiring two instruments in each case, and receiving a large amount of money from the merchants as fees for such. He had been directed to put the bonds in suit on the first of October. The order was countermanded by the solicitor of the Treasury by letter dated Washington, Sept. 30. This was not received by Mr. Price till the 3d of October. He now claims that he had a right to proceed with the suits on the 1st, and charges a fee on upwards of 11,000 bonds, calling the two instruments in each case such. It appears that Mr. Price made no application for fees at the time, although he had in other cases, and the Court thought he was not entitled to the charges, nor to commissions in relation to the deposite banks although he might be allowed a proper remuneration for his services. About $11,000 was pointed out to the Jury as claims which they might lawfully admit with interest. Verdict for plaintiff $83,217 80 damages, and 6 cents costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Arguments in Bankruptcy will be heard on Tuesday next at 10 A. M.

VILLANOUS.—It may be remembered that James Reeside of Philadelphia recently recovered a verdict against the United States for $190,000. He had in his employ a man of the name of John Gray, whom he employed to cast up his accounts and prepare his papers for the trial, who managed to get out of him about $3000 in cash for his services. Not content with fleecing him to this tune, Gray got hold of all his papers, keeps them and refuses to give them up. The Admiral took out a writ on Tuesday from the Supreme Court, and held Gray to bail in the sum of $200,000. Gray was arrested and lodged in jail. It is said that this same Gray has fraudulently tricked Mr. Reeside out of an abolute power of attorney, or an assignment of the whole claim of $190,000, and has been endeavoring to get the money into his hands. A Bill of Equity has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, directed to Gray to require him to produce and cancel any such power of attorney or transfer, or show cause what he ever paid for it. Reeside has been ill for nearly six months, and it seems Gray took advantage of his ill health to get various bonds, notes, and other papers signed by him. What has become of them is the question to be tried.

THE CREOLES LIBERATED.—The following paragraph is from the correspondence of the Express, dated

NASSAU, N. P., April 16, 1842.

A special session of the Admiralty Court convened this day to hear the charge of piracy against the seventeen negroes imprisoned from the 'Creole.' The Attorney General made his motion for delay of trial, on the ground that it was impossible to obtain the necessary evidence here, and offered for the perusal of the Court a number of affidavits of the captain, mate, and crew and passengers of the Creole, showing that sufficient evidence could be procured from the United States, if time was allowed.

After an examination of the testimony offered, the Court replied that were the captain, crew and passengers, as set forth in the affidavits, here present to testify in this case, they should consider them as not entitled to belief or credit, and should charge the jury to that effect; and that no evidence could be procured to convict the prisoners at the bar, for they were perfectly justified in the course pursued on board the Creole, and was about to be set free.

The Chief Justice then addressed the negroes something in this style:—It has pleased God to set you free from the bonds of slavery—may you hereafter live the lives of good and faithful subjects of her Majesty's Government. They were then set at liberty by proclamation.

☞ We have received a paper containing extracts from the Law Reports of Massachusetts, by which it is undeniably shown that David Parmenter, who addressed the meeting at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening upon the Rhode Island difficulties, was arrested in Worcester Co., Mass., in February, 1827, on charge of forgery. He was tried, and the jury found him guilty; but as "it was not sufficiently proved that the offence was committed in the county of Worcester,' where the indictment was laid, the Court ordered the verdict to be set aside and the prisoner discharged.

FIRE.—The tannery, dwelling house, and two other small houses, of Mr. Benjamin Horn, at Baltimore were burned on Wednesday night. Mr. Horn was in bed asleep at the time, and was only warned of his danger and loss, by finding the clothes of his bed on fire. His wife was in a very delicate state of health, and, with himself and the family, narrowly escaped losing her life. Loss estimated at twelve and fifteen thousand dollars, and no insurance.

☞ A Mrs. Barber, of St. John, N. B. a few days since, while engaged at the fire place, fell into the fire, and in less than fifteen minutes she was burnt to death. Her three little children were in the room at the time, and tried to render their mother assistance in pulling her out of the fire, but they had not sufficient strength—and ere she was taken out life was extinct.

☞ The comb manufactory of John Ristine, at Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. Four adjoining frame dwelling-houses were also burned, with all their furniture. A butcher of the name of Ebenezer Cobb, at the imminent risk of his life, rescued a child out of one of the burning houses.

☞ A young man named L. F. A. Branner was drowned from on board the Receiving Ship, at Philadelphia, on Thursday. The deceased was standing on a ladder at the side of the vessel securing his hammock, when he lost his hold and fell into the river.

☞ The Governor of Canada has given up Nelson Hacket, a refugee slave, at the call of the Executive of Arkansas.

☞ Twenty-three citizens of Pittsburg have addressed a petition to the authorities of the Mormon church, at Nauvoo, Illinois, requesting that body to supply them with a regular preacher.

☞ A CLAY CLUB was formed in New-Orleans on the 15th inst. Hon. W. W. C. CLAIBORNE, President.

☞ The Insurance Companies at New-Orleans have resolved to rebuild the St. Charles Theatre.

☞ C. H. DELAVAN, Esq. delivered a Temperance lecture at Washington Hall, Brooklyn, last evening. Many signatures to the pledge were obtained.

☞ Prof. BUSH lectures to-morrow evening on the New Jerusalem and the Millenium, at the University.

☞ It will be seen by reference to our City Intelligence that the Jury have found a verdict against Price of $83,217.

☞ The son of Mr. Franklin Booe, in Connersville County, Ia. was killed on the 20th while assisting his father to roll saw logs upon his wagon. It seems that after rolling the log partly up, he made an effort to renew his hold, when it rolled back upon him breaking every bone in his body. The boy was about ten years of age.

THE CASE OF NICHOLAS BIDDLE, &c—In the Court of General Sessions this morning, Judge Barton delivered the opinion of the Court, Judge Conrad concurring, in the matter charging Messrs. Biddle, Cowperthwait and Andrews with a conspiracy to cheat, &c. discharging them for want of probable cause. Judge Doran dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court. [Phila. Gaz.

AWFUL WARNING.—John Shaver, who was elected Sheriff of Huntingdon county Pa. last fall, was convicted at the January Sessions of the Court of that county for bribery at the elections, and has been sentenced to one month imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay one hundred dollars fine to the commonwealth.

☞ Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, wife of Mr. Stevens of the Amboy Railroad, died on Tuesday night at Bordentown, N. J. She has been unwell for a long time. A trip to the West Indies in Mr. R. L. Stevens's beautiful yacht Onkayhe was of no service to her. An amiable and exemplary woman, she is regretted by a large circle of friends and recipients of her kindness. [Phila. Gazette.

RESUMPTION IN THE WEST.—It appears, by papers received within the last day or two, that the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown has made arrangements with the Bank of Missouri, by which they will be enabled to resume specie payments at the same time with the Banks of Kentucky.—This looks well; and if the State Bank of Illinois should come to the conclusion to do the same, the business portion of the community in that part of the country would be relieved from paying the ruinous rates of exchange which they have been compelled to do lately. The fact is, until the Banks throughout the whole country resume specie payments, it is idle to talk about reducing the rate of exchange. As in addition to the actual difference of exchange existing between one place and another, there is always to be added the difference between specie and the circulating medium of the country.